

CA/EM (Q12L13)

25% (5/20)

✓ 1. Which of these algorithms can be used to fill the missing values

- ☐ A KNN for regression
- ☐ B KNN for classification
- ☒ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 2. Bagging is a technique used to reduce

- ☐ A the variance of our predictions
- ☐ B the bias of our predictions
- ☐ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 3. How can Ensemble methods be constructed?

- ☐ A By manipulating the training set
- ☐ B By manipulating the input features
- ☐ C By manipulating the class labels
- ☐ D By manipulating the learning algorithm
- ☐ E All of them
- ☐ F None
- ☐ G I do not know

✗ 4. Repeatedly sampling observations are taken

- ☐ A from general population
- ☐ B original sample data set
- ☐ C I do not know
- ☐ D None

- ✓ 5. Random Forest differs from bagging
- ☒ A by a random sample of m predictors
 - ☐ B by bootstrapped training samples
 - ☐ C by adaptive sampling
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 6. Boosting differs from bagging
- ☐ A by a random sample of m predictors
 - ☐ B by bootstrapped training samples
 - ☐ C by adaptive sampling
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 7. Averaging many highly correlated quantities
- ☐ A lead to as large of a reduction in variance
 - ☐ B does not lead to as large of a reduction in variance
 - ☐ C lead to as large of a reduction in bias
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✓ 8. We can perform a Random forest in R using the function
- ☒ A randomForest()
 - ☐ B rf()
 - ☐ C randomF()
 - ☐ D boot()
 - ☐ E I do not know
- ✓ 9. Random Forest works
- ☐ A for classification
 - ☐ B for regression
 - ☒ C both
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✓ 10. Cluster Analysis is
- ☒ A Unsupervised learning technique
 - ☐ B Supervised learning technique
 - ☐ C I do not know

- ✗ 11. Distance between records and distance between clusters are the same
- ☐ (A) True
 - ☐ (B) False
 - ☐ (C) I do not know
- ✗ 12. Which of these is the measure of between clusters distance?
- ☐ (A) Single link
 - ☐ (B) Complete link
 - ☐ (C) Average link
 - ☐ (D) Centroid
 - ☐ (E) All of them
 - ☐ (F) I do not know
- ✗ 13. Single link is
- ☐ (A) the smallest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☒ (B) the largest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☐ (C) the average distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☐ (D) distance between the centroids of two clusters
 - ☐ (E) I do not know
- ✗ 14. Complete link is
- ☒ (A) the smallest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☐ (B) the largest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☐ (C) the average distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
 - ☐ (D) distance between the centroids of two clusters
 - ☐ (E) I do not know
- ✗ 15. Which of these is the nested algorithm of clustering?
- ☐ (A) Hierarchical clustering
 - ☐ (B) k-means
 - ☐ (C) Knn
 - ☐ (D) I do not know

- ✗ 16. Which of these is the unnested algorithm of clustering?
- ☐ A Hierarchical clustering
 - ☐ B k-means
 - ☐ C Knn
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 17. Which of these is the type of hierarchical clustering?
- ☐ A Agglomerative Methods
 - ☐ B Divisive Methods
 - ☐ C Both
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 18. This function can be used to perform hierarchical clustering in R
- ☐ A hclust()
 - ☐ B cluster()
 - ☐ C hierarchical ()
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 19. This function can be used to perform k-means clustering in R
- ☐ A kmeans()
 - ☐ B kclust()
 - ☐ C kmenscl()
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 20. Do we need to worry about scaling in clustering?
- ☐ A Yes
 - ☐ B No
 - ☐ C I do not know